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stinct that is far from entirely pleasurable in its operation, that make men think and toil at books. If one is to have enthusiasm for culture one must have faith in culture, just as it is necessary to have faith in moral values if one is to make sacrifices for the sake of righteousness.

For the eloquent setting forth of this faith and for the rational exposition of it we are fain to turn to certain great thinkers, called "modern masters" by President Thwing, who had the minds of scholars and the hearts of poets, or—if we must except John Stuart Mill from the latter class—of lovers of mankind. The spiritual masters whose opinions upon education President Thwing has extracted and clearly interpreted in this book of his are Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mill, Gladstone, John Henry Newman, and Goethe. The work is far more than a collection of pertinent quotations—though the quoted passages are numerous. In selecting the right passages from each writer, in connecting them in such a way as to show their relation to the whole thought of that writer upon education, and in independently summing up conclusions—a matter that requires critical judgment and real skill as a stylist—the author has performed a task as onerous and as profitable as that involved in producing an original treatise.

There are serious problems regarding the adjustment of education to modern life, upon which the thought of the older thinkers sheds little light. To reread the passages of their writings which President Thwing has reproduced makes one feel, however, that they had the root of the matter in them, and that we are in some danger of placing the whole educational discussion upon a false footing. When, if ever, such words as theirs come to seem to us meaningless and out of date, then it will not be altogether well with us even if we have attained a high degree of formal and technical effectiveness.

JUSTICE TO ALL. By KATHERINE MAYO. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917.

There is general knowledge that the Pennsylvania State Police has proved on various occasions a most effective organization. It is widely believed, moreover, that the militia are not suited for the work of suppressing riots or preserving order during strikes. The opinion that every State should have its own constabulary has often found expression in the leading articles of newspapers or in the writings of military men.

There are a number of important facts, however, in regard to the whole problem and with reference to the organization of Pennsylvania's police force, concerning which few possess definite knowledge. To begin with, the average citizen does not understand how scanty is the protection provided for people in the rural districts of

most States and how much needed real protection may be even in localities considered peaceful. He can hardly realize how ineffective and how subject to abuse are the workings of the old-fashioned sheriff-and-constable system. Finally he cannot be expected to know what is involved in the selection and discipline of a force like that which Pennsylvania now has. In Pennsylvania the "Black Hussars," as they were called, encountered a good deal of political opposition. The independence of the organization made it offensive to politicians of a certain type, and labor leaders viewed it askance. Now the State Police has won so firm a place in the affections of farmer-folk and village-folk that hardly the rashest politician would venture to attack it, and it has been called in to protect from violence bodies of striking workmen.

The work of the Pennsylvania State Police has been extremely various. It is well known that a comparatively small number of these trained men have often suppressed riots without bloodshed; their work in tracking down every variety of criminal, in protecting farmers from trespass, in preventing forest fires, finding lost children, and the like, has not received so wide a publicity. To them Pennsylvania owes her freedom from bucket shops. Between 1905, when the force was organized, and 1915, these State policemen made 27,660 arrests, on charges varying from cruelty to animals to counterfeiting, and of these 20,321 resulted in convictions, for every man on the force must know the law thoroughly and must be able to base his case upon sufficient testimony.

The story of the Pennsylvania State Police is very fully told by Katherine Mayo in her book, *Justice to All*. A narrative recording the exploits of disciplined efficiency is always fascinating. This one is particularly so; some of the chapters of the book are hero-stories and some are first rate detective stories. The book is aimed at the general reader; it is interesting enough to be read purely for pleasure; and it should exert a considerable influence.

A WOMAN AND THE WAR. By THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1916.

A perusal of numerous war-time books may well leave one with the impression that the whole literary effort in this direction has been rather barren of results.

But even the most jaded reader of war literature may make an exception in favor of the recent book by the Countess of Warwick, *A Woman and the War*. For this is an entirely unpretentious and hopeful volume. It is not a book of analyses and conclusions, but frankly a collection of opinions and hopes and inspirations. The articles comprised in the volume were written from time to time "on the spur of vital moments, when some of the tendencies of the